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*Malarial exhibit at Palermo.*NAPLES, ITALY, *June 2, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

Malarial exhibit at Palermo, Sicily.

A special feature of the Sicilian agricultural exposition opened by the King of Italy with great festivities, at Palermo, Sicily, May 26, 1902, was a department devoted to exhibits bearing on the hygiene of malaria. This is in line with the popular propaganda at present being pushed in all paludal sections of Italy with a view to arresting the devastation that for ages has been wrought by malaria in otherwise productive agricultural districts. Simultaneously with the first week of the exposition, a medical congress was held in the hall of the University of Palermo. There was a special meeting to discuss the subject of malaria. Seven hundred delegates from all parts of Sicily were present. The Italian Minister, Dr. Baccelli, spoke at length, discussing the subject of malaria from all points of view, dwelling especially on the relation of the mosquito to the disease and the prophylactic importance of promptly submitting all cases to treatment by cinchona derivatives.

The exhibit at the agricultural exposition is of a popular nature. A railroad station supplied with mosquito bars and similar appliances has been erected on the grounds. These stations are now in use on all Italian railroads running through malarial regions. There are figures of railroad operators protected against mosquitoes by suitable veils. Large models of the culex and the anopheles bring out prominently the morphological characters of the mosquitoes. Maps showing the territories afflicted by the disease have prominent places on the walls. Interesting pictures and diagrams demonstrating the life history of the mosquito are exhibited. There is in the department a library treating of malaria, a specialty being books with illustrations relating to the zoology of the mosquito. Straw huts and other simple forms of temporary field residences are among the exhibits. The materia medica of malaria is brought into prominence by a collection of specimens ranging from crude cinchona bark to approved preparations used in the treatment of the disease. The whole subject is presented in such a practically demonstrative way that it can not fail to impress the hygienic lessons to be learned from a precise knowledge of malaria, its cause, prevention, and treatment.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *May 19, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly abstract of bills of health issued at this office during the week ended May 17, 1902. During this period 3 vessels were inspected, 958 steerage passengers were bathed, and 1,179 pieces of baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd.

The port of Yokohama continues free from quarantifiable disease.